

(commonly known as the “Congressional Review Act”); and

(B) subject to congressional disapproval in accordance with such chapter.

(e) IMPLEMENTATION.—

(1) REGARDING SUSPENSIONS OR DEFERMENTS OF FEDERAL STUDENT LOAN PAYMENTS ONGOING AT THE TIME OF ENACTMENT.—Not later than the effective date of this Act, any suspension or deferment of Federal student loan payments on covered loans due to the COVID-19 national emergency shall terminate. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a subsequent suspension or deferment of Federal student loan payments on covered loans for the COVID-19 national emergency shall be prohibited.

(2) REGARDING CANCELLATION OF STUDENT LOANS PRIOR TO EFFECTIVE DATE.—Any cancellation of the outstanding balance, or portion of a balance, on a covered loan made by the President or Secretary of Education through any type of executive or regulatory action in the 30 days before the effective date of this Act shall be—

(A) deemed to be a major rule for purposes of chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the “Congressional Review Act”); and

(B) subject to congressional disapproval in accordance with such chapter.

(f) DEFINITION OF COVERED LOAN.—In this subsection, the term “covered loan” means a loan made, insured, or guaranteed under part B, D, or E of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1071 et seq.; 1087a et seq.; 1087aa et seq.) or a loan under the Health Education Assistance Loan Program.

SEC. 5. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act, and the amendments made by this Act, shall take effect on the date that is 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

By Mr. Kaine (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. MENENDEZ, and Mr. WARNER):

S. 4097. A bill to improve access for diverse-owned asset management firms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. Kaine. Mr. President, today I am introducing the Too Narrow to Succeed Act with my colleagues Senators BOOKER, MURRAY, and MENENDEZ. Enacting this bill would increase opportunities for women- and minority-owned asset management firms to direct investments and strengthen our Nation's retirement security.

Women- and minority-owned firms are significantly underrepresented in asset management, managing just over 1 percent of the sector's assets under management. This severe underrepresentation also extends to employment within the industry. This is not due to a lack of diverse talent; women- and minority-owned asset management firms have consistently performed just as well as or better than other firms in terms of returns on investment. In fact, women- and minority-owned firms are overrepresented among top-performing firms.

Having a diverse portfolio is a key part of having healthy finances because diversifying investments mitigates risk and improves long-term returns. Far too often, however, those making investment decisions at our Nation's financial firms are not diverse. If asset

managers have too narrow a perspective, the place the financial success of their clients at risk. This common-sense legislation supports asset managers' fiduciary responsibility to deliver returns to investors, and it will help ensure a safe financial future for workers and their families.

I hope my colleagues will support this bill.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 596—DESIGNATING APRIL 2022 AS “PRESERVING AND PROTECTING LOCAL NEWS MONTH” AND RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF LOCAL NEWS

Mr. SCHATZ (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CASEY, and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 596

Whereas the United States was founded on the principle of freedom of the press enshrined in the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which declares that “Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press . . .”;

Whereas an informed citizenry depends on accurate and unbiased news reporting to inform the judgment of the people;

Whereas a robust, diverse, and sustainable local news presence leads to civic engagement and the buttressing of democratic norms and practices;

Whereas local news serves as a necessary resource during the COVID-19 pandemic to provide communities with public health information and to inform communities about available services and support from Federal, State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments;

Whereas published guidance from the Department of Homeland Security deemed journalists as essential critical infrastructure workers during the COVID-19 pandemic;

Whereas the absence of local news outlets and investigative reporting allows local government corruption and corporate malfeasance to go unchecked;

Whereas local journalists help combat disinformation by using their community knowledge and connections to debunk fraudulent or misleading content;

Whereas local cable franchises routinely provide for public educational and government access channels on their systems, and those channels—

(1) offer vital local civic programming that informs communities;

(2) provide news and information not often available on other local broadcast channels or cable;

(3) supplement local journalism; and

(4) at times, are the only source for local news;

Whereas the people of the United States trust local news sources by a 2-to-1 margin; Whereas, according to recent research—

(1) the United States has lost more than 2,100 local print outlets since 2004;

(2) more than 200 counties in the United States have no newspaper at all, creating a news shortage for the 3,200,000 residents of those counties;

(3) of the remaining counties in the United States, more than ½, or 1,528, have only 1 newspaper to cover populations ranging from under 1,000 to more than 1,000,000 residents;

(4) more than ½ of all United States newspapers have changed owners in the past decade, and, in 2018, only 25 companies owned ¾ of all daily newspapers;

(5) of the surviving 6,700 newspapers in the United States, at least 1,000 qualify as “ghost newspapers”, or newspapers with reporting and photography staffs that are so significantly reduced that they can no longer provide much of the breaking news or public service journalism that once informed readers about vital issues in their communities; and

(6) rural counties are among the counties most deeply impacted by the loss of local reporting, as more than 500 of the 2,100 newspapers that have closed or merged since 2004 are in rural counties;

Whereas, while overall employment in newspaper, television, radio, and digital newsrooms dropped by roughly 26 percent, or 30,000 jobs, between 2008 and 2020, the plunge in newspaper newsrooms alone was much worse at 57 percent, or 40,000 jobs, in that same time period;

Whereas the number of news employees in the radio broadcasting industry dropped by 22 percent between 2004 and 2020;

Whereas beat reporting, meaning the day-to-day coverage of a particular field that allows a journalist to develop expertise and cultivate sources, has ceased to be a viable career for would-be journalists due to the decimation of newsroom budgets;

Whereas requests submitted under section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly referred to as “Freedom of Information Act requests”), by local newspapers to local, State, and Federal agencies fell by nearly 50 percent between 2005 and 2010, demonstrating a significant drop in the extent to which local reporters request government records;

Whereas newspapers alone lost more than \$35,000,000,000 in advertising revenue between 2004 and 2018;

Whereas, in the second quarter of 2020, advertising revenue fell by a median of 24 percent for local television companies;

Whereas the revenue of all-news radio stations dropped by 24 percent in 2020;

Whereas there remains a significant gender disparity in newsroom employment, with women comprising approximately ¼ of staff who are 30 years of age or older;

Whereas women who are local television news anchors and reporters, especially women of color, are often subject to harassment and stalking;

Whereas, across the United States, there are more than 200 newspapers published by and for Black readers, and, in recent years, many of those newspapers have seen—

(1) significant losses in advertising revenue as small businesses in their communities were forced to close; and

(2) circulation declines due to the closures of businesses in their communities;

Whereas the number of Black journalists working at daily newspapers dropped by 40 percent between 1997 and 2014, more than for any other demographic group;

Whereas the number of print media sources published by and for American Indian readers has shrunk dramatically in recent years, from 700 media outlets in 1998 to only 200 in 2018;

Whereas Tribally-owned news outlets are often dependent on Tribal governments for funding, but most of those outlets lack the policy structure necessary to fully protect journalistic independence;

Whereas a 2018 survey by the Native American Journalists Association found that 83 percent of respondents believed that Native

press coverage of Tribal government affairs was sometimes, frequently, or always censored;

Whereas there are more than 550 Latino news media outlets in the United States, which rely primarily on a declining advertising revenue base;

Whereas the lack of local news impacts communities that speak languages other than English, which are often excluded from national media coverage;

Whereas more than 100 local newsrooms have closed during the COVID-19 pandemic;

Whereas 8 percent of surveyed local radio stations reported the COVID-19 pandemic ended their local news programs entirely;

Whereas 30 percent of local television news stations reported budget cuts and staff reductions because of the COVID-19 pandemic;

Whereas PEN America proposed “a major reimagining of the local news space” in its 2019 call-to-action report, “Losing the News: The Decimation of Local Journalism and the Search for Solutions”, and called on society and the Federal Government to urgently address the alarming demise of local journalism; and

Whereas, half a century ago, Congress perceived that the commercial television industry would not independently provide the educational and public interest broadcasting that was appropriate and necessary for the country, and, informed by an independent report prepared by the Carnegie Commission on Educational Television, created the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, which has since ensured that radio and television include public interest educational and reporting programs using annually appropriated funds: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates April 2022 as “Preserving and Protecting Local News Month”;

(2) affirms that local news serves an essential function in the democracy of the United States;

(3) recognizes local news as a public good; and

(4) acknowledges the valuable contributions of local journalism towards the maintenance of healthy and vibrant communities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 597—RECOGNIZING THE HISPANIC ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES NATIONAL INTERNSHIP PROGRAM ON THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PROGRAM AND CELEBRATING ITS LEGACY OF INCREASING DIVERSITY IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. CORNYN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 597

Whereas 2022 marks the 30th anniversary of the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities National Internship Program (referred to in this preamble as “HNIP”);

Whereas the HNIP began with 24 interns in the summer of 1992 and has grown to a year-round internship program for Hispanic and underrepresented students, placing over 500 interns every year in multiple Federal agencies;

Whereas, in 2020, the Hispanic population accounted for 62,100,000, or 18.7 percent, of the total United States population;

Whereas, according to the Annual Report to the President on Hispanic Employment in the Federal Government for Fiscal Year 2018 by the Office of Personnel Management, only 9.1 percent of Federal employees were Hispanic and only 3.3 percent were in Senior Executive Service positions;

Whereas the HNIP has been cited in the Hispanic Nine Point Plan by the Office of Personnel Management as a resource to increase the recruitment of Hispanic interns in the Federal Government; and

Whereas the HNIP has produced over 14,000 alumni who are now in the Federal Government, State or local government, and private industry: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities National Internship Program (referred to in this resolving clause as “HNIP”) for 30 years of providing internship opportunities to Hispanic and underrepresented students attending Hispanic-serving institutions and other institutions of higher education;

(2) congratulates all HNIP alumni who continue to make a difference in the communities of the United States; and

(3) encourages the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities to continue to support and inspire future Hispanic and underrepresented leaders.

SENATE RESOLUTION 598—CONGRATULATING THE GLENVILLE STATE UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM FOR WINNING THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION DIVISION II WOMEN'S BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP AT THE BIRMINGHAM CROSSPLEX IN BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Mr. MANCHIN (for himself and Mrs. CAPITO) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 598

Whereas, on March 25, 2022, the Glenville State University Lady Pioneers women's basketball team (referred to in this preamble as the “Glenville State Lady Pioneers”) won the National Collegiate Athletic Association (referred to in this preamble as the “NCAA”) Division II Women's Basketball Championship at the Birmingham CrossPlex in Birmingham, Alabama, which was the first national championship in the history of Glenville State University in any sport and the first NCAA basketball title for a West Virginia school;

Whereas the Glenville State Lady Pioneers finished their historic season with a record of 35 wins and 1 loss by securing an 85 to 72 victory over the Western Washington University Vikings in the national championship;

Whereas the Glenville State Lady Pioneers and their team motto “heart over height” have become symbols of pride and success to Glenville State University and the State of West Virginia;

Whereas the Glenville State Lady Pioneers defeated their opponents by an average of 25.6 points per game throughout the NCAA Division II Women's Basketball Tournament, becoming just the second team to shutout every opponent in tournament history and breaking the record for points scored in a single NCAA Division II tournament by scoring 525 total points, besting the previous record of 504 points set by California University of Pennsylvania in 2004;

Whereas the Glenville State Lady Pioneers overcame a 2-point deficit at halftime to

outscore the Western Washington University Vikings by 15 points in the second half, scoring 30 points off of 25 turnovers and taking 23 more shots than the Vikings;

Whereas Re'Shawna Stone scored 25 points in 29 minutes and collected 5 steals to lead the team to victory over the Western Washington University Vikings and was recognized as the Most Valuable Player for the 2021–2022 NCAA Division II Women's Basketball Tournament;

Whereas Re'Shawna Stone was named to the First Team of the 2021–22 Division II Conference Commissioners Association Women's Basketball All-Americans and as the Player of the Year for the Mountain East Conference and Atlantic Region, averaging 16.5 points and 4.3 rebounds per game while leading the team in both assists and steals;

Whereas Zakiyah Winfield played a pivotal role in the championship game by scoring 23 points, including a buzzer beater in the third quarter of the game, and collecting 7 rebounds, after averaging 19.5 points and 7.3 rebounds in the tournament;

Whereas Kim Stephens, Head Coach of the Glenville State Lady Pioneers, was named the 2022 Women's Basketball Coaches Association NCAA Division II National Coach of the Year and received the Pat Summitt Trophy, which was named after the former University of Tennessee coach and is awarded annually to each of the 6 membership divisions of the Women's Basketball Coaches Association;

Whereas Coach Stephens, a native of Parkersburg, West Virginia, graduate of Parkersburg South High School and Glenville State University, and former player and Assistant Coach for the Glenville State Lady Pioneers, has led the team to the NCAA Division II Tournament in all 6 years as Head Coach, finishing the 2021–2022 season with a career record of 158 wins and 21 losses;

Whereas, in the history of the Glenville State Lady Pioneers, the team has reached the NCAA Division II Tournament 6 consecutive times and the Elite Eight 3 times;

Whereas, on their way to winning the first national championship for the Glenville State Lady Pioneers, the team was one of the most dominant college sports teams in the United States, boasting the top scoring offense in the United States by averaging 96 points per game and 13.5 points more than any other team in Division II during the 2021–2022 season; and

Whereas the Glenville State Lady Pioneers should be praised for the historic season of both athletic and academic accomplishments: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the Glenville State University Lady Pioneers women's basketball team for winning the National Collegiate Athletic Association Division II Women's Basketball Championship;

(2) recognizes the athletic program at Glenville State University for its achievement in both sports and academics; and

(3) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(A) Glenville State University for appropriate display;

(B) the President of Glenville State University; and

(C) the Head Coach of the Glenville State University Lady Pioneers women's basketball team.